court of law against 8 persons. In addition a departmental inquiry was initiated by the J&K Police in respect of Police personnel who were deployed for guard duty at the minority picket at Nadimarg. As a consequence to the findings of the departmental inquiry 7 police constable who were on guard duty on the day of the incident have been dismissed/discharged from service.

Kidnappings for Ransom

1850. DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that kidnappings for ransom have become a booming business in many parts of the country taking an ugly and dangerous situation;

(b) if so, the details of such cases during the last one year, State-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to take initiative and give direction to the States to curb this menace; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) and (b) As per the information compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau, the State-wise incidence of kidnapping and abduction for ransom during the year 2002 is given at Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) The detection, registration, investigation and prevention of crimes are primarily the responsibilities of the State Governments. However, the Government have been advising the State Governments from time to time more focused attention for improving the administration of criminal justice system. Central Bureau of Investigation have constituted a Special Cell known as "Criminal Intelligence Cell" with Head Quarters at New Delhi for setting up a Computerised Data Bank on All India basis regarding professional gangs involved in kidnapping of minors for begging, kidnapping of girls and women for prostitution and kidnappings committed for ransom.

Statement-I

Incidence of Kidnapping and Abduction for Ransom during 2002

SI. No. State/UT	No. of Cases
1. Andhra Pradesh	19
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0
3. Assam	44
4. Bihar	423
5. Chhattisgarh	11
6. Goa	0
7. Gujarat	22
8. Haryana	17
9. Himachal pradesh	0
10. Jammu & Kashmir	0
11. Jharkhand	110
12. Karnataka	15
13. Kerala	2
14. Madhya Pradesh	108
15. Maharashtra	15
16. Manipur	11
17. Meghalaya	3
18. Mizoram	0
19. Nagaland	7
20. Orissa	6
21. Punjab	13
22. Rajasthan	0
23. Sikkim	0
24. Tamilnadu	2
25. Tripura	32
26. Uttranchal	7
27. Uttar Pradesh	460
28. West Bengal	27
Total (States)	1354
29. A&N Islands	0
30. Chandigarh	0

SI. No. State/UT	No. of Cases
31. D & N Haveli	1
32. Daman & Diu	1
33. Delhi	23
34. Lakshadweep	0
35. Pondicherry	1
Total (UTS)	26
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	1380

Source: Monthly crime Statistics.
Note: Figures are provisional.

Amendment in IPC to check violence against women

†1851. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Seminar of National Commission for Women and Social Science Institute organised in Delhi in June, 2003, the Chairman of Criminal Justice Reforms Committee has highlighted the issue of crimes against women and suggested for amending Indian Penal Code with a view to provide justice to the women victims of violence and to deal with their multifacet problems;

(b) if so, whether keeping in view increasing incidents of atrocities against women, Government are contemplating to make necessary amendments in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) The Chairman of the erstwhile Committee on Criminal Justice Reforms participated in the seminar organized by the National Commission for women on "Women Victims of Crime and Violence" on 31st May, 2003 in his personal capacity as the Committee had become functus officio after submission of the report on April 21, 2003. The Commission has informed that he referred, to the need for reforms and revamping criminal justice system.

(b) and (c) The Law Commission in its 172nd Report prepared after

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.